

PROSODIA CONSTRUED

And

The meaning of the most
difficult words therein con-
tained plainly illustrated:

Being

An addition to the constructi-
on of LILIES Rules, and
of like necessary use.

By Barnab. Hampton.



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PROSODIA

CONSTRUED.



Prosodia Prosodie (that is to say, that part of Grammar, which teacheth the right accenting or tuning of the syllables of words and also the quantity of syllables as Holioke writes:) est ea pars that part quæ which tradit teaches pronunciationem rectam the right pronun- ciation vocum of words: dicitur Latine it is called in Latin [after the Latin manner] accentus the accenting [or right tuning of] words in pronun- ciation. Autem and Prosodia Prosodie dividitur is divided in Tonum into the tone [or tune:] Spiritum the breathing [in pronounciation;] Tempus the time; that is to say, the time for pronun- ciation of a long syllable or a

[short.] Tonus the tone, or tune est is lex a law vel or nota a note [or mark] quâ whereby syllaba a syllable in dict one in a word elevatur is lifted up vel deprimatur or is press'd down. Autem and tonus the tone est is triplex three- fold. Acutus sharp [or lifted up] Gravis Grave [great or press'd down,] Circum- flexus the circumflex [or bow- ed about accent, or both lifted and press'd down, after Rai- nus, after others lifted up like the acute accent.] Tonus acu- tus the acute [or sharp] accent est is virgula obliqua an o- verthwart stroke [or dash] a- scendens ascending [or going] in dextram up towards the right hand sic after this fashi- on ['] Gravis the grave [or press'd down accent or tone] est is virgula obliqua an o- verthwart dash [or stroke] de- scendens descending in dex-

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tram towards the right hand
ad hunc modum after this
manner ['] Circumflexus
the circumflex accent [or that
accent, which being bowed a
bout, is both lifted up & pres-
sed down,] est is quiddam
conflatum a certain thing
composed [or made] ex utril-
que of them both, hac figurâ
of this figure or fashion [^]
Etiam also Apollitrophus ad-
datur huc may be added hi-
ther qui which est is quædam
pars circuli a certain part of
a circle apposita set so, in sum-
mo litteræ on the top of the
letter, quam pinges which
you shall describe sic after
this fashion ['] Ostenditur
hac notâ it is shewed by this
note or mark [or this note
sheweth] vocalem ultimam
the last vowel dictionis of the
word deesse is wanting [or
to be wanting:] ut as, Tan-
ton' me crimine dignum di-
xisti; pro tantone. Ne
what dixisti me dignum hast
thou said that I am worthy
of tanto crimine so great
blame? Sunt there be spiritus
duo two breathings [thorow
the throat in pronounciation,
like the Hebrew guttural
letters, ענה] Asper the
rough [or harsh breathing,]

& and lenis the mild [or
smooth:] Asper the harsh [or
rough breathing in pronounci-
ation] quo whereby syllaba
aspirata an aspirated syllable
[or a syllable of harsh pro-
nounciation] profertur is
pronounced: ut as, homo a
man or woman, honor ho-
nour. Lenis the mild, quo
whereby syllaba a syllable pro-
fertur is pronounced [or utter-
ed] citra aspirationem without
harsh breathing in pronun-
ciation: ut as, Amo I love,
Onus a burden.

Regula prima the first rule
Tonorum of accents.

Dictio brevis a short word
monosyllaba being of
one syllable, aut longa a long
one positione by position, acu-
itur is made acute: ut as,
mel hony, fel gall, pars part,
pax peace. Longa naturâ a
long word by nature circum-
flectitur is made circumflex,
[or circumflexed:] ut as, spēs
hope, flōs a flower, sōl the Sun,
thūs frankincense, rūs the
countrey. In dissyllaba dicti-
one in a word of two syllables
si if prior the formes fuerit
longa shall be long naturâ
by nature, posterior the latter
brevis

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brevis short, prior the former circumflectitur is circumflexed: ut as, Lūna the Moon, mūla a song. Acuitur it is made acute [or lifted up] in cæteris in other words: ut as, citus quick, [or swift,] lātus broad. solers subtilis [or cunning.] Si if dictio polysyllaba a word of many syllables habet hath penultimam the last syllable saving one longam long, acuit eandem it maketh the same acute, [or lifts it up:] ut as, libértas liberty, penátes heathenish household gods. Sin but if habet it have penultimam the last syllable saving one brevem short, acuit antepenultimam it maketh the syllable before the last save one acute [or lifts it up:] ut as, Dóminus a Lord, Pontifex an Archbishop or Prelate, Composita words compounded à of factio the word facio to do excipiuntur are excepted; ut as, benefácis thou dost well, malefácis thou dost evil, calefácit it maketh hot, frigefácit it maketh cold. At si but if penultima [understand the word syllaba syllable] the last syllable save one fuerit longa shall be long naturâ by nature, & and ultima the last syllable brevis short, penulti-

ma the last syllable save one circumflectitur is circumflexed: ut as, Romānus a Roman, amátor a lover. Composita the compound words, à of sis thou art made or done & and fit he is made or done acuiunt de lift up ultimam the last syllable: ut as, malefít it is ill done, calefít it is made hot. benefít it is well done, satisfít it is satisfied. Quia because hodie at this time, [or in this age] propter imperitiam for the unskilfulness hominum of men circumflexus the circumflex accent vix discernitur is scarcely discerned [or distinctly known] ab acuto from the acute accent prolatione in pronunciation, Grammatici Grammarians confuderunt have moved without all order, [or have used promiscuously or in common] circumflexum the circumflex accent cum acuto with the acute accent [that is to say in respect of the tone or sound: otherwise they are not used promiscuously.] Sunt there are quinque five things quæ which perturbant do very much trouble regulas tonorum the rules of the accents differentia the difference transponit transposeth [or removesh]

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proveh] tonum *the [tune or]*
accent: ut as, una together
adverbium an adverb acuit
ultimam makes the last syllable
acute [or lifts it up] ne vi-
deatur that it may not seem
esse to be nomen a noun.
Sic so eò thither, aliò to ano-
ther place, aliquò somewhi-
ther, continuo by and by
[forthwith] sedulo diligent-
ly, porro moreover, forte by
chance, quà which way, ali-
quà by some way, nequa left
any way, illò thither, falso
falsely, citò quickly, ferè al-
most, planè manifestly [or
plainly,] & alia and others id
genus of that kind: putà the
word putà pro for sicut, po-
nè pro for post afterward,
coram in presence, circum on
every part, aliàs elsewhere, or
otherwise, palam openly, ergò
this word ergò therefore con-
junctio a conjunction, sed but
ergò pro for causa a cause
circumflectitur is circumflex-
ed: ut as, venimus we came
illius ergò for his sake [or
cause.] Igitur therefore hæc
omnia all these, sicut Græca
acuti-sona like as Greek
words of an acute sound [or
accent] quidem indeed acu-
untur are sounded acute [or
are lifted up] in fine sententi-

arum in the end of sentences;
verò but in consequentia ver-
ba among words following
[them] gravantur they are
[sounded or] made grave
tones [or pressed down] Sic so
causa differentiz [for the
cause of difference or] for dif-
ference sake, antepenultima
the last syllable save two sus-
penditur is lifted up in his in
these. Deinde afterward, pro-
inde therefore, perinde even
as, aliquando sometime, né-
quando left at any time, hujus-
que and of this sort, alonge
far off, délonge from a far,
déinceps afterward, duntaxat
only, déorsum downward,
quápropter wherefore, quini-
mo but that more is, enim vero
for sooth, propémodum almost
[in a manner] ádmodum ve-
ry much [yea,] áffabre work-
maulike [cunningly] interea-
loci in the mean while, nihil-
óminus yet nevertheless, pauló-
minus a little less, [somewhat
less] cum when non sunt they
are not orationes diversæ di-
vers: speeches, uti sunt as are
pube tenus up to the middle,
crurum tenus up to the shanks:
enim for non sunt composita
they are not compound words,
velutlike as, hæctenus [thus far]
hitherto, quatenus how far,
[so

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[so far as] & and reliqua the
rest ejus generis of that kind
[or sort.] Transpositio trans-
position [or removing of
words.] invertit tonum [turns
or] [changeth the [tune or] ac-
cent, id quod that which ve-
nit comes in usu in use in præ-
positionibus among preposi-
tions, quæ which postpositæ
being set after gravantur are
made graves tones: ut as,
Per transtra through the seats
& and remos oars or rowers.
Imperium the rule [or govern-
ment] iste penes in the pow-
er of thee. Attractio attraction
[or drawing together] mutat
tonum changeth the accent,
cum when conjunctio incli-
nativa an enclitical conjuncti-
on [or a conjunction that gives
his accent to the last syllable
of the word before him] se-
quitur followeth post voca-
bulum aliquod after any
word: ut as, que and [or
both,] ne whether, ve or [or
either. [Enim for hæ particu-
læ these particles attrahunt
do draw accentum the accent
[or tune] syllabæ præceden-
ti to the syllable before-going
que and acuunt eam do make
this syllable acute, [or lift it
up:] ut as, Liminâq; both the
thresholds [by Synecdoche the

Temple] que and laurus the
laurels dei of [the feigned
god] Apollo: [It may be con-
strued,] Que both lumina the
lights laurâque and the lau-
rels dei of God: Sic so Dum,
sis, nam, parelca are things
added. Autem but ubi where
est there is manifesta com-
positio a manifest composition
on tonus the accent non vari-
atur is not varied: ut as, Dé-
nique finally, utique verily,
itaque therefore, undique on
every side, hincine is this
he? & and hujusmodi of
this sort. Tamen notwith-
standing ubique, servat keep-
eth tonum the accent sui
temporis of his time, & and
also ubivis. Concisio the
cutting [short] transfert con-
veys over tonum the accent
cum when dictiones words
castrantur are cut short per
Syncopen by the figure Syn-
cope, aut or Apocopen Apo-
cope; tunc enim for then re-
tinent they retain [or keep]
tonum the accent dictionis
integræ of the whole word:
ut as, Virgili, Valéri, Mer-
cúri, pro instead of Virgilií,
Valerii, Mercurii. Sic also,
quædam nomina certain
nouns & and pronomina pro-
nouns syncopata cut short

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by syncope circumflectunt ultima
do circumflex the last syllable : ut *as*, Arpinās one of Arpinum, Ravennās one of Ravenna, nostrās of our countrey or sect, cuiās of what countrey or sect, &c. and so forth. Sic likewise donēc until a of donēcum. Sic so hūc hither, illūc thither, istūc thither, adhūc yet, hitherto, &c. and so forth, pro for hucce hither, illucce thither, &c. Et and composita compound words a of dic, duc, fac, ut *as*, benedic bless thou, reduc bring (again, or) back again, caletac make hot or warm. Idioma the idiom, hoc est that is, proprietas linguæ the propriety of the tongue variat changeth tonum the accent, adō it so that, si if Græcæ dictiones Greek words veniāt integrē ad nos do come wholly or purely unto us servant tonum suum they keep their own accent : ut *as*, Simōis a River in Troy, Periphās a mans name in Virgil, acunt penultimam they make the last syllable saving one acute [or lift it up:] at but facta Latina being made Latin words elevant antepenultimam they lift up the syllable before the last saving one, quia because

corripiunt they make short penultimam the last syllable saving one, Autem but quæ words which prorsus fiunt are made altogether Latina latin words servant quoque they do keep also tonū Latinū the Latin accent : ut *as*, Geōgica, Bucōlica, antepenultimā acutā the last syllable saving two being acute, licet although apud Græcos among the Greeks habeant they have tonum the accent in ultima on the last syllable : ut *as*, Geōgica, Sic & so also comœdia, tragœdia, sophia, symphonia recipiunt receive or have tonum their accent in antepenultima on the last syllable saving two, licet although they have it in penultima on the last syllable save one in sua lingua in their own tongue. Porro moreover, si if tonus proprius the proper accent vocis peregrinæ of a strange word ignoretur be unknown, tutissimum fuerit it shall be a most safe thing enunciare illam to pronounce that word, juxta Latinum accentum according to the Latin accent. Syllabæ communes common syllables in prosa oratione in prose or words not composed in metre semper corripiuntur

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corripiuntur are always made short: ut *as*, *celebris famous*, *cathedra a seat or chair*, *mediocris indifferent or mean*.

HAftenus hitherto de tonis of the accents & and spiritibus breathings in pronunciation, deinceps henceforth [or from henceforth] adjiciemus we will add pauca a few things de tempore syllabarum concerning the time of syllables & ratione and the form carminis of a verse. Tempus the time est is mensura the measure syllabæ pronunciationis of a syllable to be pronounced [or of pronouncing a syllable.] Syllaba brevis a short syllable est is unius temporis of one time, vero but longa a long syllable duorum is of two supines. Tempus breve a short time notatur is noted sic thus [or after this fashion] (·.) Autem but, longum a long time sic thus, (-): ut *as* for example, *tērrā the earth*. Pedes feet fiunt are made ex syllabis dispositis of syllables disposed justo ordine in a just [or right] order. Autem and pes a foot est is constitutio the setting [or placing] together duarum syllabarum of two syllables vel or plu-

rium of more ex certa observatione according to the certain observation temporum of the times, or measures of the syllables. Alii pedum some of the feet disyllabi are of two syllables, alii others trisyllabi are feet of three syllables. Autem but non multum attinet it doth not much appertain ad hoc nostrum institutum to this our purpose [or instruction] disserere to reason de tetrasyllabis concerning feet of four syllables. Disyllaba feet of two syllables sunt are Spondæus, ut *as* for example, -- *virtus virtue*; Pyrrhicus, ut *as*, ·· *Deus God*; Trochæus, ut *as*, -· *Panis bread*; Iambus, ut *as*, ·- *amans loving*. Trisyllabi feet of three syllables sunt octo are eight, Molossus ut *as*, --- *magnates Noble men or states*; Tribrachus, ut *as*, ··· *Dominus a Lord*; Dactylus, ut *as*, -·· *scribere to write*; Anapæstus, ut *as*, ··- *pictas godliness*; Bacchius, ut *as*, ·-- *honestas honesty*, Antibacchius, ut *as*, --· *audire to hear*; Amphimacer, ut *as*, -·- *charitas charity*; Amphibracius, ut *as*, ·-· *venire to come*. Porro moreover, pedes

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des feet concinnati *trimmed* (or well composed) iusto numero in a just or lawful number atque ordine and order constituunt carmen compose (or make) a verse. E-nim for carmen a verse est is oratio a speech constricta bound iusto atque legitimo numero to a just and lawful number pedum of feet. Imprimis first of all, compositione carmen he that is to compose a verse discendum est must learn metiri ipsum to measure it rite truly (or well) pedibus by the feet, quam which vocant they call scansionem scanning. Autem and scansio scanning est is legitima commensuratio a lawful measuring together (or measuring) carminis of a verse, in singulos pedes into every one (or each one) of the feet. Synalcepha, Eclipsis, Synæresis, Diæresis, & and Cæsura accidunt do happen scansioni to scanning (or lawful measuring of a verse by the feet.) Synalcepha est is quædam elisio a certain striking out vocalis of a vowel ante alteram before another in diversis dictionibus in divers words: ut as, Crastina vit' to mor-

rows life est is nimis sera too late, viv' live hodie to day. Autem and fit it is made interdum sometime, in his dictionibus in these words: ut as, Dii heathenish gods Diis to, (from, by, or with) those gods. iidem the same, deinde afterward, deinceps afterward (or furthermore) semianimis half dead, semihomo half a man, semi-ustus half burnt, deest he (or it) is wanting, deero I shall be wanting, deerit he (or it) shall be wanting, & similia and such like words. At but heu & and ô nunquam intercipiuntur are never taken away. Eclipsis est is quoties as often as in the letter in cum sua vocali with his vowel perimitur is taken away, proxima dictione the next word exorsa beginning or (when the next word beginneth) à vocali with a vowel: ut as, Monstr', horrend', inform', ingens; cui lumen ademptum; pro for monstrum, horrendum, &c. and so forth; O ingens, horrendum, informe monstrum O huge, horrible, deformed, (or ill favour'd) monster, cui from whom lumen ademptum his eye was taken,

(or

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(or whose eye was put out) Synæresis est is contractio the contraction (or drawing together) duarum syllabarum of two syllables in unam into one: ut as, Ceu or alvaria the hives texta fuerint have been (or were) framed lento vimine with a soft (or tender) twig: pro for alvaria. Dizeresis est is ubi when (or where) duæ syllabæ two syllables fiunt are made ex una disiecta of one syllable cut asunder (or parted:) ut as, Debuerant they ought evoluisse to have unwound fufos suos their spindles: pro for evoluisse. Cæfura est is cum when post pedem absolutum after a perfect foot syllaba brevis a short syllable extenditur is made long in fine dictionis in the end of a word. Species Cæfuræ the kinds of Cæfurae sunt are. Triemimeris a Triemimer (as though you should say, The division or the half of three feet) (subaudi understand thou consists consisting) ex pede of a foot & and syllaba a syllable: Inhians pectoribus he much covering the breast, consulit takes counsel [or divination] from exta the entrails spi-

rantia yet living. Penthemimeris a penthemimer ex duobus pedibus [consists] of two feet & syllaba and a syllable: ut as, Amor love vincit overcometh omnia all things, & nos cedamus and let us yield [give place] amoris to love. Hephthemimeris an Hephthemimer ex tribus pedibus of three feet & syllaba and a syllable: ut as, Ostentans boasting of artem his skill [or cunning] que and pariter also [or likewise] arcum sonantem his sounding bow. Encemimeris an Encemimer constat consists ex quatuor pedibus of four feet & syllaba and a syllable: ut as, Ille he fultus having born up latus niveum his side white like snow molli hyacintho with soft crowns [being a purple coloured flower.]

De generibus concerning the kinds Carminum of Verses.

Genera Carminum the kinds of verses de quibus concerning which decrevimus we have determined [or purposed] tractare potissimum to treat of principally

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pally hoc loco in the place, sunt are Heroicum the Heroick verse, wherein the deeds done by noble men are set down with praise, Elegiacum the Elegiack verse [wherein lamentable matters are set forth] Alcibiadæum the Alcibiade [or the verses whereof Alcibiades was the first Author.] Sapphicum the Sapphick, Phalæucium the Phalæucic, [or the verse whereof Phalæucus was the first Author.] Iambicum the Iambick verse. Carmen Heroicum an Heroick verse, quod idem which same verse dicitur Hexametrum is called an Hexameter, quidem constat indeed consisteth sex pedibus of six feet, numero in number, verò but duobus of two feet genere in kind, dactylo a dactyle, & spondeo and a spondee. Quintus locus the fifth place vendicat claims peculiariter properly dactylum a dactyle sibi to it self, sexus the sixth place claims spondæum a spondee: reliqua the rest, hunc vel illum this foot or that prout volumus even as we will: ut as, Tytire O Tytiras, tu thou recubans lying at rest sub tegmine under the covering patulæ fagi of a

broad or wide spreading beech tree, Spondæus a spondee reperitur aliquando is found sometime etiam in quinto loco even in the fifth place: ut as, Chara soboles O dear off-spring Deum of the Gods, magnum incrementum the great encrease Jovis of Jupiter. Ultima syllaba the last syllable cujusque versus of every verse habetur communis is accounted common. Carmen Elegiacum an Elegiack verse, quod & which also habet hath nomen the name Pentametri of a Pentameter, constat consisteth e duplici Penthemimeri of a double Penthemimer, quarum of which prior the former comprehendit comprehends or contains duos pedes two feet, dactylicos being dactyles, spondai-cos spondees, vel or alterutros either of them, cum syllaba longa with a long syllable; altera etiam also the other (Penthemimer) contains duos pedes two feet, sed but omnino dactylicos always [or altogether] dactyles, item also [or likewise] cum syllaba longa with a long syllable; ut as, Amor love est is res a thing plena

na

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na full soliciti timoris of pen-
sive or careful fear. Car-
men Asclepiadæum an Ascle-
piade verse constat consists
ex Penthemimeri of a Pen-
themimer, hoc est, that is to
say, spondæo of a spondee &
and dactylo a dactyle & and
syllaba longa a long syllable,
& and deinde moreover duo-
bus dactylis of two dactyles :
ut as, Meccenas O noble Me-
nas editæ descended atavis
Regibus of ancient or noble
Kings (Thou Bond) atavis Re-
gibus, id est that is, antiquis
Regibus Atavis, after Cooper
and Rider are the great
grandfathers grandfathers :
but it may be interpreted as
Bond hath it, by a Metonymy
of the subject for the adjunct ;
for great grandfathers grand-
fathers are the subject. Car-
men Sapphicum a Sapphic
verse constat consists ex tro-
chæo of a trochee, spondæo of
a spondee, dactylo a dactyle,
& and demum at last duobus
trochæis of two trochees : ut
as, Jam now Pater id est, Ju-
piter misit Jupiter hath sent
[for so heathenish men belie-
ved] satis nivis snow enough
atque and diræ [Iubaude
grandinis understand thou the
word grandinis] terrible or

horrible hail terris in our
land [or country] Tamen
notwithstanding in hoc ge-
nere earminis in this kind of
verse Adonicum additur an
Adonick is added post tres
versus after three verses,
quod which constat consists
ex dactylo & spondæo of a
dactyle and a spondee : ut as,
Fusce O fuscus, integer a man
uncorrupt viæ of life, que and
purus pure sceleris of wicked-
ness, non eget needs not jacu-
lis the darts nec arcu nor the
bow Mauri of the Moor, nec
neither pharetrâ his quiver
gravida full venenatis sagit-
tis of poisoned arrows. Carmé
Phalæuciū that kind of verse
whereof Phalæucius was the
first Author, sive or Hendeca-
syllabum a verse of eleven
syllables constat consists ex
spondæo of a spondee dactylo
a dactyle, & and tandem at the
last tribus trochæis of three
trochees : ut as pavens Mabili
O trembling or fearful Mabi-
liu[or Mabil] quoque d. sin-
gias whithersoever thou canst
fly away, non poteris latere
thou shalt not be able to ly hid
from nostrum nasum our face
[by Synecdoche,] [or fight by
Metalepsis] Legimus versus
Iambicus a lawfull Iambick
verse

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verse constat consists è solis Iambis of Iambicks alone: ut as, Roma ipsa Rome her self ruit falleth viribus suis by her own strength (or force.) Tamen notwithstanding in locis imparibus in places unlike recipit interdum it receives sometime tribrachum, spondæum, dactylum, anapæstum, the tribrach, spondee, dactyle, anapest pro Iambo instead of the foot Iambus, atque and in paribus (subaudi locis understand the word locis) in like places tribrachum it receives or takes a tribrach; rarius it makes more rarely (or seldom) spondeum a spondee. Hec carmen this verse deducitur in duo genera is divided into two kinds, Dimetrum a dimeter (which consists of four feet,) & Trimetrum and a Trimeter, five or Senarium a verse consisting of six feet. Dimetrum a Dimeter (verse) constat consists ex quatuor pedibus of four feet: ut as, O dulces notæ O sweet notes carminum of songs quas which pulchra thy self being fair fundis thou pourest out ore melleo with thy honey mouth (or sweet mouth) que and succinis lyræ singest

after the harp (or to the harp) (In verses which are sung to the harp, two simple feet are commonly accounted for one) Trimetrum a Trimeter five or Senarium a verse consisting of six feet. Trimetrum a Trimeter verse constat senis pedibus consisteth of six feet: ut as, Qui they which damnant do reprove (or find fault with) nos us, sunt are maximi histriones the principle stage-players.

De quantitate concerning the quantity primarum syllabarum of the first syllables.

Quantitas the quantity primarum syllabarum of the first syllables cognoscitur is known octo modis eight ways (or by eight rules: Positione by position, vocali ante vocalem by a vowel before a vowel, diphthongo by a diphthong, derivatione by derivation, compositione by composition, præpositione by a preposition, regula by rule, exemplo by example, seu or autoritate by authority.

Vocalis a vowel ante duas consonantes before two conse-

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consonants aut duplicem or a double consonant in eadem dictione in the same word est is ubique longa every where long positura by position, ut as, ventus a wind, axis an axel tree, patrizo to do like his father. Quod si if so be [or, but if] consonans a consonant claudat priorem dictionem do end the former word, item also sequente the word following inchoante beginning a consonante with a consonant, etiam also vocalis præcedens the vowel going before erit longa shall be long positione by position: ut as, Major sum I am greater quam than cui whom fortuna fortune possit nocere can hurt. Syllabæ the syllables jor, sum, quam, & and sit, longæ sunt are long positione by position. At si but if prior dictio the former word exeat do end in vocalem brevem in a short vowel, sequente the word following incipiente beginning a duabus consonantibus with two consonants, interdum sometime producitur is made long, sed but rarius more seldom: ut as, Occulta spolia [deportabant they did bear away] secret [or unknown]

spoils & and plures triumphos many triumphs de pace as concerning peace. Vocalis brevis a short vowel ante mutam before a mute sequente liquida a liquid following, redditur communis is rehearsed [or made] common: ut as, Patris of a father, volucris a fowl [or bird.] Verò but longa a long vowel non mutatur is not changed: ut as, Aratrum a plough, simulacrum an image.

Vocalis a vowel ante alteram before an other in eadem dictione in the same word est ubique brevis is every where short, ut as, Deus God, meus mine, tuus thine pius godly. Excipias you may except [or, excipias for fac ut excipias except] genitives casus the genitive cases in ius, habentes formam having their form or [declining] juxta secundam declinationem pronominis according to the second declension of the pronouns, ut as, unius of one, illius of that. Ubi where i the vowel i reperitur communis is found common, licet albeit in alterius in the word alterius of another, sit semper brevis it be always short, in alius in the word alius

Prosodia construed.

lius of another semper longa it be always long. Etiam also genitivi & dativi the genitive and dative cases quintæ declinationis of the fifth declension, sunt excipiendi are to be excepted ubi e where the letter e inter geminum i between the double i fit longa is made long: ut as, faciei of a face, alioqui otherwise non not, [that is, it is not made long:] utas, rei of a thing, spæi of hope, fidæi of faith. Etiam also si the syllable si in fio in the verb fio to be made or done, est longa is long, nisi except e & r the letters e and r sequantur do follow simul together: ut as, Fierem I might be made or done, Fieri to be made or done. Sic so octo mariti the eight husbands sunt are made up in number (or account,) for then they might not be married to any more than eight husbands. Quid what non putes may you not think posse fieri can be done. Ohe Interjectio the Interjection ohe signifying ho ho, a voice or shunning habet hath priorem syllabam the former syllable anticipem doubtful (or double that is, both long and short.)

Vocalis a vowel ante alteram before another in Græcis dictionibus in Greek words subinde ever now and then fit longa is made long: ut as, Pierides O Muses dicite say you [or tell you.] Respice Læerten look back unto (or regard) Læertes who was the father of Ulysses. Et also in possessivis in possessives, ut as, Ænæia nutrix Æneas his nurse. Rhodopæius Orphæus Orpheus of Rhodope [a mountain in Thracia.]

Omnis diphthongus every diphthong apud Latinos among the Latinists est is longa long: ut as, Aurum gold, neuter neither the one nor the other, mûsæ of a song: nisi, except vocale sequente a vowel following [or when a vowel followeth:] ut as, Præire to go before, præustus burned in the fore part, [or burned at the point,] præamplus very large.

Derivativa derivatives, or words derived of others foriuntur are allotted [assigned] eandem quantitatem the same quantity cum primitivis with their primitives: ut as, amator a lover, amicus a friend, amabilis

Prosodia construed.

bilis amiable [or so be beloved,] prima syllaba the first syllable brevis being short ab amo of the verb amo to love. Tamen notwithstanding pauca excipiuntur a few derivatives are excepted quæ which deducta being derived a brevibus of short primitives; producunt do make long primam the first syllable. Cujus generis of which kind sunt are, Vox vōcis a voice [or word] à vōco of the verb voco to call; lex lēgis a law à of lēgo to read; Rex rēgis a King à of rēgo to rule [or govern;] sēdes a seat & and sēdile a bench [or stool] à of sēdeo the verb sedeo to sit, jumentum a drawing beast to draw burdens à jūvo of the verb juvo to help; fomes chips [or any matter which is easily set on fire,] & and fōmentum a plaster to mitigate pain à of fōveo to cherish; jūcundus pleasant à of jūvo to help; jūnior younger à of jūvenis a young man or woman; mōbilis to be moved [or moveable] à of mōveo to move; hūmanus gentle [or courteous] ab hōmo derived from homo man or woman;

vōmer a plough-share à of vōmo to cast up: pēdor the sink of the feet à of pēde a foot. Et contra and contrariwise: sunt there are [subaudi verba understand the word verba words] quæ deducta which being derived a longis of long primitives; corripuntur are made short, qualia sunt of what sort are, Dux dūcis a captain [or leader] à of dūco to lead, dīcax a jester [or scoffer] maledīcus one that useth railing. & also multa many words id genus of that kind [or sort] à of dīco to say [or speak;] fides faith, à of fīo to be made or done; arena sand, ārista the beard of a corn ear, ab āreo derived from [or of] areo to be dry; pōsui I have put [or set] à of pōno to put; gēnui I have begotten à of gīgnō to beget; frāgor the noise made with the fall of any thing, & and frāgilis brittle [or frail] à of frāngo the verb frango to break; nōto nōtas to mark, à of nōtu to be known; nāto to shoot out under the earth à of nātu to be grown or sprung up; dīsertus eloquens à of dīffero to dispute; dōpor a dead

Prosodia construed.

dead (or sound) sleep à of Sopor to bring asleep. Et also nonnulla alia some others ex utroque genere of both kind quæ which relinquuntur are left observanda to be observed studiosis of the studiosus inter legendum while they are reading.

Composita compound words sequuntur do follow quantitatem the quantity simplicium of their simple words; ut *as*, potens mighty, impotens impotent, or weak; solor to delight, consolor to comfort; lēgo to read, perlēgo to read thorough, lēgo *as*, to send as an Ambassador à of allēgo to excuse by messengers. Tamen notwithstanding, hæc brevia these short words enata being derived à longis of long words excipiuntur are excepted: ut *as*, innūba unmarried, pronūba a bride-maid à nūbo derived of nūba to be married, de juro to swear with a great oath, pŕjuro to forswear à of juro to swear. Ex præpositionibus of the prepositions, hæc these ubique producuntur are every where made long; A, de, præ, se, c, nisi, except vocally sequente a vowel fol-

lowing [or when a vowel doth follow:] ut *as*, unda the water dehiscens dividing it self with its [or his] own proper motion, Sudibulve præultis or that kind of countrey spears, being burned at the end. Quoque also pro this preposition præ est longa long, Præterquam saving only in istis in these: Prœcella a great storm (or tempest on the sea.) prætervus saucy, forward, præfugus a fugitive, or a wanderer, prænepos a nephew's son, præpago a tinage (or stock) pro for stirpe a descent of the stock, prætanus wicked [or unholy,] præfiteor to profess, præfundus deep, high, præciscor to proceed, præcari to prophesie, præpero to make haste, præfugio to fly fast away, præfecto the thing proceeding [or one departed] [but with o grave it signifies truly.] procurro to run before, profundo to pour out largely, propello to drive away [a far off, or to drive forth] propulla to drive away, propago, *as*, to cause to spread abroad, habent hæc priorem syllabam the first syllable ancipitem doubletsch. Prœphe-

Profodia construed.

Trōpheta a Prophet & and
 propono to drink to sunt are
 Græca Greek words [Sub-
 audi understand thou scripta
 the word scripta written] per
 oparyum with little o (which
 they call οὔνη, &c.) &c. and
 proinde therefore habent
 they have primam the first
 syllable brevem short. Eri-
 am also di the syllable di pro-
 ducitur is made long, nisi ex-
 cept in dirimo in the word
 dirimo to break off, & and
 disertus eloquent. Reliquæ
 præpositiones the rest of the
 prepositions corripuntur are
 made short, si is positio posi-
 tion finat do suffer. Cujus-
 modi sunt of which sort are
 ad to, ob for, ab from, sub un-
 der, re in composition, &c. and
 so forth.

Omne præteritum every
 præterperfect tense dissylla-
 burn of two syllables habet
 hath priorem the former syl-
 lable longam long: ut as,
 lægi I have read, cæni I have
 bought. Tamen notwithstanding
 excipias except fidi
 I have cleaved a of hinc to
 cleave, bibi I drank, dædi I
 gave, scidi I have cut, steti I
 stood, tuli I have borne or suf-
 fered.

Geminatitia words dou-

bling primam the first syl-
 labæ præteriti of the præter-
 perfect tense brevem short: ut as,
 pependi I have weigh-
 ed, tændi I have stretched,
 tætondi I have shewed, mæ-
 moruli I have bitten, pependi
 I brake wind backward, tæ-
 tudi I have knocked, tæfelli
 I have deceived, tætingi I have
 touched, pæpugi I have prick-
 ed, dædici I have learned, cæ-
 cidi I have fallen a of cado
 to fall, cæcidi I have beaten
 (or cut) a of cado to beat (or
 cut.) Et also quin moreover
 (that more is) supinum dis-
 syllabum a supine of two syl-
 lables quoque likewise pro-
 ducit priorem making the
 former syllable long: ut as,
 mœtum to move, lœtum to
 bear or suffer, lœtum to wash,
 crætum to perceive. Excipe
 except thou quætum to may
 or can, lœtum to dawbe (or
 smear.) over, itum to go, ræ-
 tum to rush, sætum to suppose,
 dætum to give, sætum to sow.
 Et also cætum a of cio, es, to
 trouble of the second conjuga-
 tion:] nam for as cætum
 citum to trouble a cio cis of
 cio cis, quartæ of the fourth
 conjugation, habet it hath
 priorem the former syllable
 longam long.

Profodia construed.

Verò also quantitas the quantity quantum syllabarum of what syllables non cadit doth not happen [or come] sub prædictas rationes under the aforesaid rules, petenda est it is to be sought [or fetched] à usu from the use, exemplo the example atque and auctoritate authority poetarum of Poets, certissima regula being the most certain rule omnium of all. Ergo therefore, discant pueri let boy's learn observare to observe [or mark diligently] communes quantitates the common quantities primarum syllabarum of the first syllables ex Poetis of Poets. Cujus sortis of what manner or sort sunt are Britannus a man of Britan, Bythynus a man of Bythynia, Cacus a giants name, Cosyra the name of an Island [or Isle,] Crathys the name of two rivers, one in Greece, the other in Calaber, Pachinusa mountain in Sicily, Palatium a Prince or Emperors court or palace, Pelion a hill in Theffaly, Criticus he that judgeth mens writings, Caretes spear-men, Diana Jupiters daughter, [an heathenish goddess,] Fidæna Town of the Sabines in Italy, Gradivus the name of Mars, hin-

riulus a little mule, Pyrene the name of a fountain, rubigo rust, Rutilius the name of divers Romans, Hymen a song sung at a wedding, Italus a man of Italy, liquor moisture [or liquor,] liquidus moist, Lycas ingendred of a wolf and a dog, Orion Neptunes son, rudo to bray like an ass, Sychæus Dido's husband, Sy-canius a man of Sicily, & similia and the like words.

Medix syllabæ middle syllables possunt cognosci may be known partim partly eadem ratione by the same way [or means] quâ by which primæ the first [syllables may be known,] etiam also partim partly ex incrementis from, or by the increases [or increasings] genitivi of the genitive case, atque and analogiâ from the proportion conjugationis of the conjugation. Arbitramur dictum we think [or judge] is to have been spoken abunde abundantly supra before in generibus nominum in the genders of nouns de incrementis concerning the increasings genitivi of the genitive case nominum polysyllabarum of nouns of many syllables, unde from whence li-

oebit

Prosodia construed.

cabit it shall be lawful petere to seek [or fetch direction] si quid hęsitaveris if you shall doubt any thing de hac re concerning this matter. Frequens lectio the often reading & and observatio the diligent observation optimorum poetarum of the best poets facile suppedi- tabunt will easily furnish us with cętera the residues. Pueri didicerunt boys have learned analogiam conjugationis the proportion of the conjugation ex imbibitis rudimentis from the first principles [or instructions] conceived [or understood,] nempe that is to wit, a the letter a, indicem a sign [or token] primę conjugationis of the first conjugation esse to be longam long. naturā by nature, pręterquam in do saving only in the verb do to give, & and ejus compositis in the compounds of that verb [or in his compounds,] quando when sunt they are hujus conjugationis of this conjugation: ut as, Dāmus we give, circundāmus we compass about; dābis thou shalt give, circundābis thou shalt compass about; dāre to give, circundāre to compass about. Pręterea furthermore, animadvertant let them

mark diligently syllabas rimus & ritis the syllables rimus and ritis ubique habendas every where so be taken [or accounted] pro brevibus for short in pręterito perfectō in the pręterperfect tense modi subjunctivi of the subjunctive mood, autem but debere that they ought esse to be longas long in futuro in the future tense in prosa oratione in prose [or that which is not meter;] verō but reperiri indifferentes that they are to be found indifferent in carmine in verse, quemadmodum even as Aldus the Grammatician contendit affirms [or proves;] ut as, pręterito in the pręterperfect tense amaverimus when we have loved, amaveritis when ye have loved; futuro in the future tense, amaverimus when we shall or will love, amaveritis when ye shall or will love. Et also est there is a time ubi when media syllabę the middle syllables variant do vary apud poetas among poets: ut as, in his in those quę which subjunximus we have set under: connubium wedlock, ficedula aquat-snapper, Malea a promontory by Laconia, Pharsalia a countrey of Thessaly.

Prosodia construed.

Batavius a man of Holland, Sydonius a man of Syden, & and similia the like words.

Latina adjectiva Latin adjectives in inus ending in inus, producunt penultimam do make long the last syllable saving one: ut as, clandestinus secret, mediastinus a flane, parietinus of a decayed wall, matutinus belonging to the morning, vespertinus belonging to the evening, repentinus sudden. Præter except hæc sequentia these adjectives following, Diutinus long continuing, crastinus appertaining to tomorrow, pristinus ancient, perendinus belonging to the next day after tomorrow (or of the third day after) horotinus of a year old, serotinus that is in the evening, oleaginus of an olive-tree, FAGINUS of a beech-tree, cedrinus of a cedar-tree, carbasinus of fine linen, Et and reliqua materialia the residue of the nouns signifying matter, five or in inus words ending in inus, formata formed a nominibus metallorum of the names of metals, qualia sunt of what sort are permulta very many deducta derived a Græcis vocibus in inos of Greek words in inos; ut as,

Cristallinus of Crystal, myrrhinus of myrrhe, hyacinthinus of a jacinth stone, adamantinus of an adamant stone, &c and so forth. Usus use & observatio diligens marking poetarum of the poets; scilicet docebit will more happily teach cetera the other words (or the rest) quam than ullæ regulæ any rules Grammaticorum of Grammarians, quas which solent they are wont tradere to teach de quantitate concerning the quantity mediarum syllabarum of middle syllables, aut either sine ullo modo without any measure aut sine or end. Quare wherefore illis prætermis his those being passed over, jam accingamur let us now prepare ourselves ad aperendas quantitates to open (or declare) the quantities multimarum syllabarum of the last syllables.

Quanquam although ultimæ syllabæ the last syllables aut either æquant do match, aut etiam superant or do moreover exceed numerum ipsum the very number literarum of the letters, tamen notwithstanding non pigebit it shall not irk us etiam also per-

Profodia Construed.

percurrere illas to run them
over ordine in order. Primum
first of all a finita words end-
ing in a producuntur are
made long: ut as, Amā love
thou, contrā against, ergā to-
wards. Excipias thou mayest
except putā that is to say, itā
so, quia because. Item also
nominativos the nominative
cases in a ending in a, cujus-
cunque generis of whatso-
ever gender, numeri number,
aut or declinationis declensi-
on fuerint they shall be, præ-
ter vocativos except the voca-
tive cases in a ending in a, a
Græcis of the Greek words in
a ending in as: ut as, ô Æ-
neā O Æneas; ô Thomā O
Thomas; & also ablativum
the ablative case primæ decli-
nationis of the first declension:
ut as, ab hac mūsā from this
song. Numeralia words of
number in ginta ending in
ginta, habent hanc finalem
the syllable as the end commu-
nem common, (that is to say,
both long and short,) sed hæc
frequentius more often lon-
gam long: ut as, trigintā
thirty, quadragintā forty.
Desinentia words ending in
b, d, t, brevia sunt are short:
ut as, ab from, ad to, caput a
head. Desinentia in c words

ending in the latter c produ-
cuntur are made long: ut as
ac and, sic so, & and adverbii-
um hic the adverb hic here.
Sed but a in c three words
ending in c semper contra-
huncur and always contracted
ut as, hæc with, nec neither,
donc until. Duo two words
sunt communia are common,
facis thou, & and pronomen
hic the pronoun hic signifying
this, or that; & and neutrum
hoc the neuter hoc this, or
that, modo so that now it is
be not ablativi casus of the
ablative case. E finita words
ending in c brevia sunt are
short: ut as, amare the first part
almost, leggē read thou. Omnes
vores all words quippe in-
flexionis of the fifth declen-
sion in c ending in c sunt ex-
cipiendæ are to be excepted
ut as, diē in the day, hodie the
ablative case of hodie hith,
una together cum adverbis
with the adverbs enatis inde
sprung from thence (or derived
of them) ut as, hodie today,
quotidiē daily, pridē the day
before, postridē the day after,
quare for what cause (or
wherefore,) qua de re where-
fore, ea re for that cause (or
wherefore,) & and aliqua sunt
similia if there be any like
them

Prosodia construed.

them. Et item *and also*, secundæ personæ singulares the second persons singular secundæ conjugationis of the second conjugation imperativorum of the imperative moods activorum of verbs active: ut *as*, Docē teach thou, movē move thou, manē tarry thou, cavē take thou heed; Etiam also monosyllaba in e words of one syllable in e producuntur are made long: ut *as*, mē me, tē thee, cē a syllable added to words [as hiccē.] præter except quē and, or both, nē whether, vē or [or either] conjunctiones encliticas the conjunctions enclitical. Quin & yea, and that more is [or moreover] quoque also adverbia adverbs in e ending in c, deducta derived ab adjectivis of adjectives habent brevem e the letter e longum long: ut *as*, pulchrē goodly [beautifully,] doctē learnedly, valdē pro for validē mightily. Quibus uno to which fermē & and ferē the adverbs, fermē and ferē, signifying almost accedunt are added. Tamen notwithstanding benē well, & and malē ill omnino corripuntur are made short alway [or altogether.] Postremo last of all, [finally,] quæ words which

scribuntur are written per n with the Greek letter nā Græcis of the Greeks producuntur are made long naturā by nature cujuscunque casus of whatsoever case, generis gender, aut numeri number fuerint they shall be: ut *as*, Lethē a river of Hell [feigned by the poets] causing forgetfulness Anchisē the father of Æneas, cetē plurimum. n. g. *as*, cete immania great whales, Tempē a fair field in Thessaly. I finita words ending in i longa sunt are long: ut *as*, Domini of a lord, magistri of a master, amari to be loved, doceri to be taught. Præter except mihi to me, tibi to thee, sibi to himself [or themselves,] ubi where or when, ibi there, quæ which sunt are communia common. Verō but nisi except & and quasi as it were corripuntur are made short: cujus sortis of which sort [or manner] etiam also sunt are dativi & vocativi the dative and vocative cases Græcorum of the Greeks quorum genitivus singularis whose genitive case singular exit in os endeth in os breve being short: ut *as*, huic Palladi to Minerva [the feigned goddess of wisdom,] Phillidi to Phyllis [Licurgus daughter]

Minori-

Prosodia construed.

Minoidi to Minois [the daughter of Minos King of Crete:] vocativo in the vocative case
 ô Amarillî O Amarillis, ô Alexî O Alexis, ô Daphnî O Daphnis. L finita words ending in l, corripuntur are made short, ut as, animâl a living creature [that hath life and sense,] Hannibâl a Carthaginian captain, mêl hony, pugil a champion, sâl salt, consûl a consul. Præter nil except the word nil contractum a contracted word à of nihil signifying nothing, & and Sôl the Sun. Et also Hebræa quædam certain Hebrew words in l ending in l: ut as, Michaël a name of Christ, [signifying, Who like God?] [when men are so named, there is another meaning of the word,] Gabriël the name of an Angel, Raphaël the name of an Angel, Daniël the name of a Prophet. N finita words ending in n producuntur are made long: ut as, Paân one name of Apollo, Hymen the feigned God of marriage, quîn but [or but that,] Xenophôn the name of a man so called, nôn no [or nos,] dæmôn a devil. Excipe except thou forsân peradventure, forsîtân peradventure, an whe-

ther, tamên notwithstanding, attamên but yet [or notwithstanding,] veruntamên nevertheless. Et also in the preposition in corripitur is made short cum compositis with his compounds: ut as, exîn from thence forth, or afterward subîn ever now and then, deîn afterward, proîn therefore. Et also illæ voces these words accedunt his are added to these quæ which castrantur are cut short per apocopen by the figure Apocope: ut as, mên' what, me? vidên' dost thou not see? audên' dost thou not hear? nemôn is there no body? Item also nomina in en nouns ending in en, quorum genitivus whose genitive case habet inis correptum hath inis made short: ut as, carmên a verse [or song,] criminên a fault, pectên a comb. tibicên a player on the flute, make inis in the genitive case. Etiam also Græca Greek words in on ending in on, per o parvum written with little o, cujuscunque casus fuerint of whatsoever case they shall be: ut as, iliôn one name of the city Troy, Peliôn an hill in Thessaly, nominative in the nominative case: Cauca-sôn the name of a mountain, Pylôn

Prosodia construed

Eylon the name of a town
 where Nestor was born, ac-
 culativo in the accusative
 case. Etiam also quædam
 sunt nomina in ending in in,
 ut as, Alexin Alexia, (the
 name of divers men.) In yn
 ending in yn: ut as Ityn Irys,
 (the son of Terens and Pro-
 gna.) Quoque also in an
 words ending in an, a no-
 minative in a of the nomi-
 native case ending in a: ut
 as, nominativo in the nomi-
 native case, Iphigenia Aga-
 memnonis a daughter, Agina
 the daughter of Æsopus a
 certain King, Accusativo in
 the accusative case, Iphigeni-
 an Aginian. Nam in an and
 a touching words ending in
 an (Holyoke so construest the
 word nam) a nominative
 in as of the nominative cases
 ending in as, producuntur
 ut
 made long: ut as nominati-
 vo in the nominative case Æ-
 neas a noble man of Troy,
 Marlyas the name of a famous
 Historiographer. Accusativo
 in the accusative case, Æne-
 an, Marlyan. O finita words
 ending in o, communia sunt
 and common: ut as, amo to
 love, Virgo a virgin, porro
 moreover, docendo in teach-
 ing: legendo in reading, eun-

do ingoing, & and alix vo-
 ces other voices gerundii in
 do of the gerund in do (or
 other words being gerunds in
 do) [But yet remember, that
 adjectives like gerunds are
 only made long]. Præter
 except obliquos in o the ob-
 lique cases ending in o, qui
 which semper producuntur
 are always made long: ut as,
 huic Domini to this Lord,
 (subaudi huic understand this
 word huic) servo to this ser-
 vant. Ab hoc templo from
 this Temple, (subaudi ab hoc
 understand these words ab
 hoc) damno from this loss.
 Et also adverbia adverbs de-
 rivata derived ab adjectivis
 of adjectives: ut as, tanto
 by so much, quanto by how
 much, liquido clearly, falso
 falsely, primo first, & formos-
 manifestò plainly or clearly,
 &c. Præter except sedulo di-
 ligently, mutuo mutually, ere-
 bro frequently (or often,) se-
 ro late in the evening, quæ
 which communia sunt are
 common. Cæterum but yet
 modo now of late, & and quo-
 modo how corripuntur are
 made short semper always.
 Quoque also cito quickly ut
 & as also, ambo both, duo
 two, ego I, atque also, homo
 a man,

Prosodia construed.

a man or woman, vix leguntur producta are scarcely read (made) long. Tamen yet monosyllaba in o words of one syllable in o productur are made long: ut as, dō to give, stō to stand, ut & also ergō pro causa for a cause. Item also Græca Greek words per o written with great O subaudi productur are made long, cuiuscunque casus of whatsover case fuerint they shall be: ut as, hæc Sapphō this Sappho (a famous Poetress) hæc Didō this Dido (the daughter of Belus King of Tyre :) huius Androgēo of this Androgæus (the son of Minos King of Crete,) huius Apollō of this Apollōs, (the name of a man :) hunc Athō this Athos (a wonderful high hill in Thracia,) hunc Apollō this apollō [for Apollona, as Dispaunter writes, of Ἀπόλλων. as Also Camden in his Græc Grā. mar: (the name of the feigned heathenish god of wisdom.) R finita words ending in r corripuntur are made short: ut as, Cæsār the surname of the Julians in Rome, torcular a wine press, pēr by, vīr a man, uxōr a wife, turtūr a bird called a turtle. Cor the heart semel legitur is

once read productum made long apud Ovidium by Ovid: ut as, Meum molle cōr my soft heart violabile est is so be broken, or burst: levibus telis with light darts, or slender weapons. Etiam also subaudi hæc verba understand these words, productur are made long, Lar a god of the household, city, or fields, (as heathen people believed.) Nār a river running into Tyber, vēr the spring, fūr a thief, cūr wherefore. Quoque also pār equal, or like cum compositis with his compounds: ut as campār equal, impar unequal, dispār unlike. Græca quædam certain Greek words in e ending in er, quæ illis that among them denunciate in nē, do end in nē: ut as for example, Aēr the air, crater a great cup or goblet, character a mark, sign, seat or point of a thing, æther the firmaments or skies, forer a saviour. Præter except præter a father, & and mater a mother, quæ which apud Latinos among the Latinists (or Latin Authors,) habent ultimam have the last syllable brevem short. S finita words ending in the letter s, habent have pares terminationes

Prosodia construed.

tionēs the like terminations (or endings) cum numero vocalium with the number of the vowels, nempe that is to wit, As, es, is, os, us, Primo first and formost, As finita words ending in as producantur are made long: ut as, amās thou lovest mulās songs, majestas majesty (or honourable dignity,) bonitas goodness. Præter except Græca Greek words quorum of which genitivus singularis the genitive case singular [or whose genitive case singular] exit in dos doth end in dos: ut as, Archās the son of Jupiter, Pallās Minerva (the goddess of wisdom;) genitivo in the genitive case Archadōs, Palladōs. Et also, præter except accusativos plurales the accusative cases plural nominum crescentium of nouns increasing: ut as, Heros a noble man Heroōs in the genitive case. Phillis King Lycurgus his daughter, Phillidōs in the genitive case. Accusativo plurali in the accusative case plural Heroās, Phillidās. Es finita words ending in es longa sunt are long: ut as, Anchisēs Æneas father, sedēs thou sittest, docēs thou

teachest, patrēs fathers. Nomina in es nouns ending in es, tertix inflectionis being of the third declension excipiuntur are excepted, quæ corripunt which do make short penultimam the last syllable saving one genitivi crescentis of the genitive case increasing; ut as, milēs a souldier, legēs standing corn, divēs rich. Sed but ariēs a ram, abies a fir-tree, paries a wall of an house, Ceres the feigned goddess of corn; & also pēs a foot, una together cum compositis with the compounds of it: ut as, prepēs light in flying (or swift,) bipēs having two feet, tripēs having three feet, quadrupes having four feet (or four footed,) sunt longa are long. Quoque also es the verb es a sum coming of the verb sum to be corripitur is made short, una together cum compositis with his compounds: ut as, potēs thou canst (or art able,) adēs thou art present, prodēs thou proficest [or art profitable,] obēs thou hinderest [or hurtest.] Quibus to which words penēs in the power potest may adjungi be adjoynd [or annexed] una together cum neutris with words of the neuter

Prosodia construed.

neuter gender, ac and nominativis pluralibus so the nominative cases plural Græcorum of the Greeks: ut as, Hippomanēs a venomous humour coming from a mare, cacoethēs an evil custom, Cyclôpēs gyants with one eye, Naidēs fairies haunting rivers and fountains. Is finita words ending in is brevia sunt are short: ut as, Parīs Priamus [King of Troy] his son, panīs bread, tristīs sad, hilarīs merry. Excipe except obliquos plurales the oblique cases plural in is ending in is, qui which producentur are made long: ut as, Musīs the dative or ablative case plural of musa a song [or of Musæ the Muses,] [which were feigned goddesses of learning,] mensīs the dative or ablative plural of mensa a table, dominīs the dative or ablative plural of dominus a lord, templīs the dative or ablative plural of templum a Church. Item also quēis pro for quibus the dative or ablative of qui which, cum producentibus with words making long penultimā the last syllable saving one genitivi crescentis of the genitive case increasing ut as, Samnīs a Samnite, Sala-

mis an Ile by Athens, genitivo in the genitive case Samnitis, Salaminis. Adde huc add hither [or to this place] quæ words which desinunt do end in diphthongum eis in the diphthong eis, five Græca whether they be Greek words five Latina or Latin, cujuscunque numeri of whatsoever number aut casus or case fuerint they shall be: ut as, Symoeīs a river in Troy, Pyro-eīsone of the horses of the sun, parteīs put for partes the parts, omneīs put for omnes all. Et item and also omnia monosyllaba all words of one syllable: ut as, vis strength, power or force, lis strife, or contention, præter nominativos except these nominative cases is signifying he & and quīs who, & also bīs twice apud Ovidium in Ovid. Secundæ personæ singulares the second person singular verborum in is of verbs ending in is, accedunt istis are added to these, quorum secundæ personæ plurales whose second persons plural desinunt in itis do end in itis, penultimā the last syllable saving one producta being made long, unā together cum futuris with the future tense subjunctivi

Prosodia construed.

Subjunctivi in *ris* of the subjunctive mood in *ris*: ut *as*, audis thou hearest, velis thou mayest or canst be willing, dederis thou shalt or wilt give, pluraliter plurally (or in the plural number,) auditis ye hear, velitis ye may or can be willing, dederitis when ye shall or will give. Os finita words ending in *os* producuntur are made long: ut *as*, honōs honour, nepōs a nephew, Dominōs lords, servōs servants. Præter except compōs be that hath ability or power in something, impōs that is unable (not having power,) & and *os* offis a bone. Et also Græca Greek words per o parvum written with little o: ut *as*, Delōs an Iſle in the Aegean ſea, where *A-pollo* and *Diana* were born, Chæōs a confused heap of all things, whereof poets conceived all things to have come in the beginning, Palladōs the genitive case of *Pallas*, *A-miner-na*, Phylidōs the genitive case of *Phyllis* King *Lycurgus* daughter. Os finita words ending in *os* accipiuntur are made short: ut *as*, famulūs an household man-servant, regitīs royal, tempūs time, amamūs we love. Producentia words

making long penultimam the last syllable ſavitory one genitivi crescentis of the genitive case increasing excipiuntur are excepted: ut *as*, ſalūs a ſaluting (or health,) tellūs the earth (the ground) genitivo in the genitive case ſalūtis, tellūris. Etiam also omnes voces all words quartæ inflectionis of the fourth declension in *us* ending in *us*, ſunt longa are long, præter except nominativum & vocativum ſingulares the nominative and the vocative case ſingular: ut *as*, hujus manus of this hand, hæ manus theſe hands, ô manus O hands. Etiam also monosyllaba words of one ſyllable accedunt his are added to theſe: ut *as*, Crūs the leg, (from the knee to the ankle,) thūs frankincenſe, mūs a mouſe, ſūs a ſow, &c. and ſo forth. Et item and also, Græca Greek words per diphthongum *ous* with the diphthong *ous*, cujuſcunque caſus fuerint of whatſoever caſe they ſhall be: ut *as*, hic Panthūs this Panthm, (a Trojan, the ſon of *O-treus*,) Melampūs a famous Soothſayer: Hujus Sapphūs of this Sappho (a great Poet-

Profodia construed.

<p>stress,) <i>Clio</i> the genitive case of <i>Clio</i> being the name of one of the <i>Muses</i>, <i>Atque</i> and nomen JESUS the name JESUS <i>venerandum</i> that is worthy to be revered, (or ought, or is to be revered) <i>piis cunctis</i> of all godly (or religious) per-</p>	<p><i>sons</i>. <i>Postremo</i> last of all om- nia <i>u finita</i> all words ending in <i>u</i>, <i>producuntur</i> are made long : ut <i>as</i>, <i>manū</i> the abla- tive case of <i>manus</i> an hand, <i>genū</i> a knee, <i>amatū</i> to be lo- ved, <i>diū</i> a long time, (or long time of continuance.)</p>
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Finis Grammatices the end of the
Grammar.
